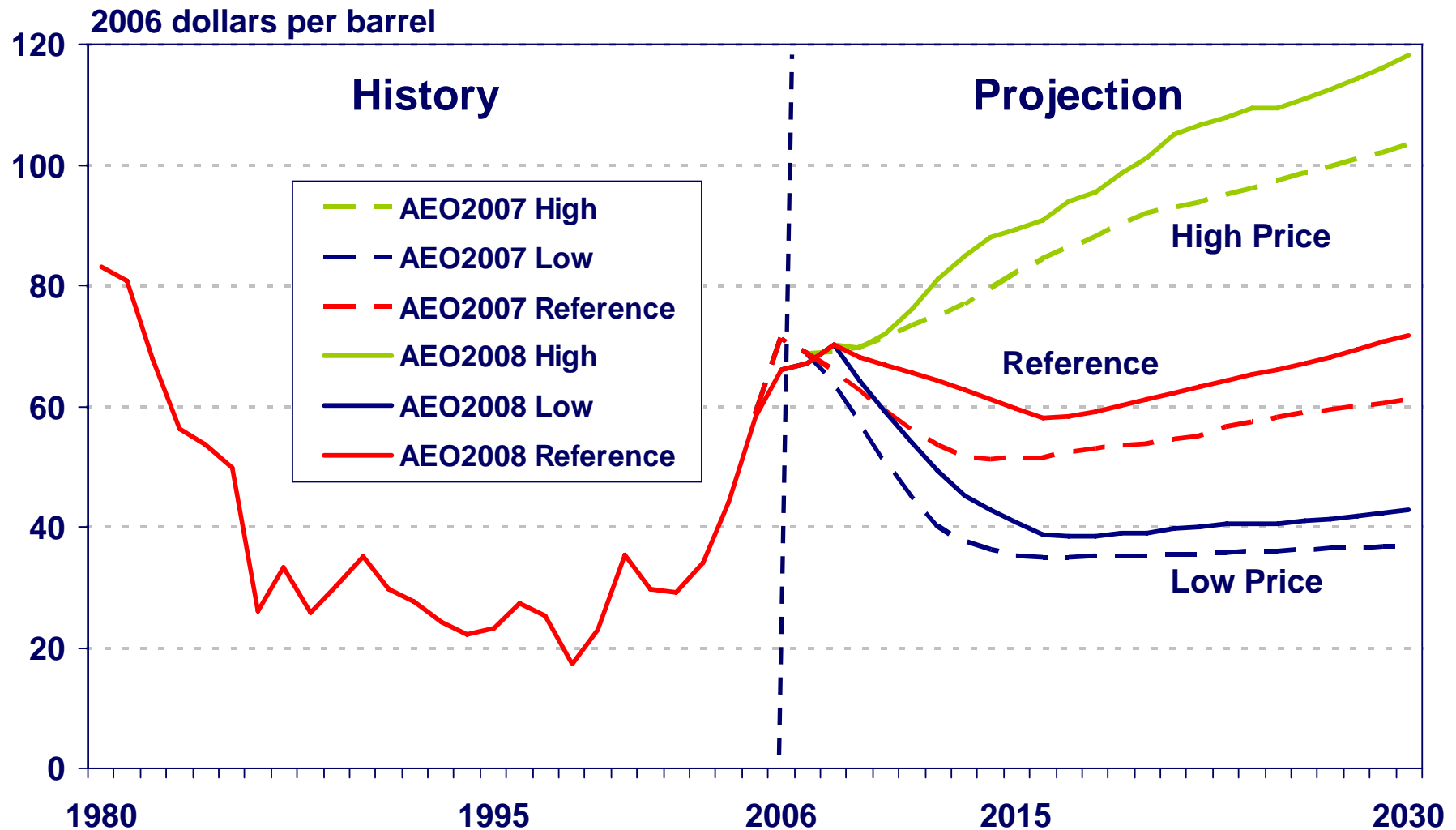


Annual Energy Outlook 2008

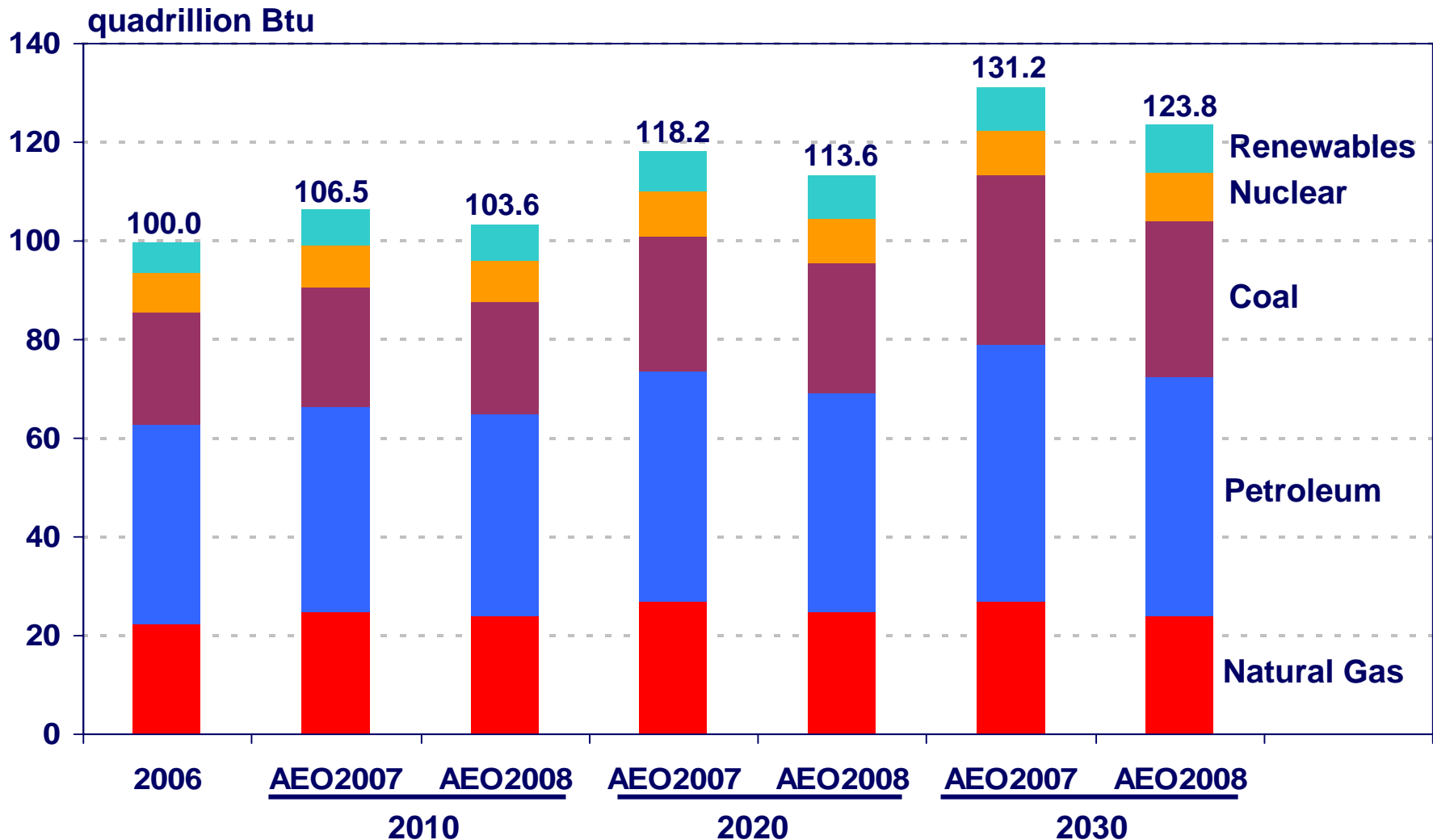
**Energy Information Administration
December 12, 2007**

www.eia.doe.gov

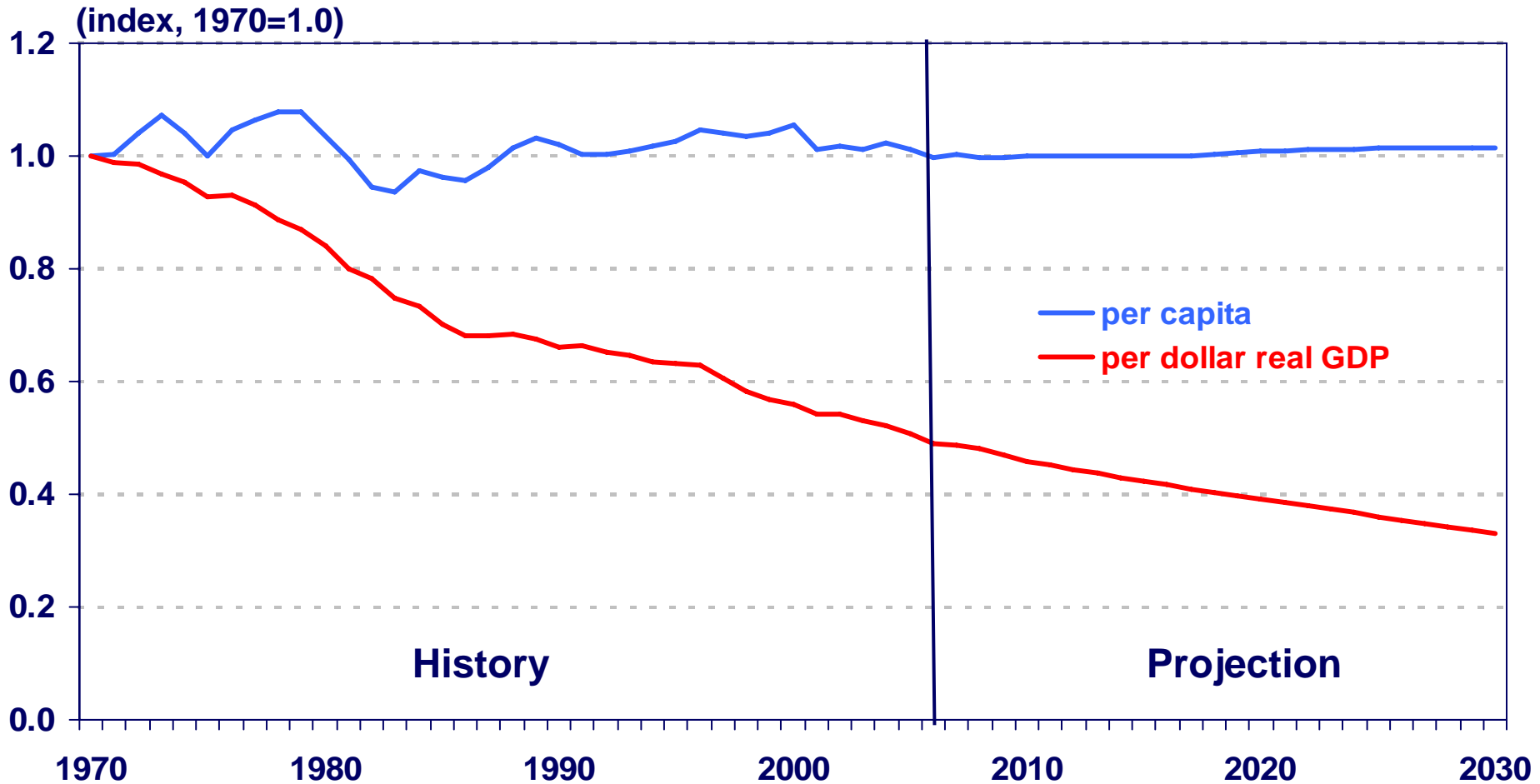
World oil prices are higher in all *AEO2008* cases



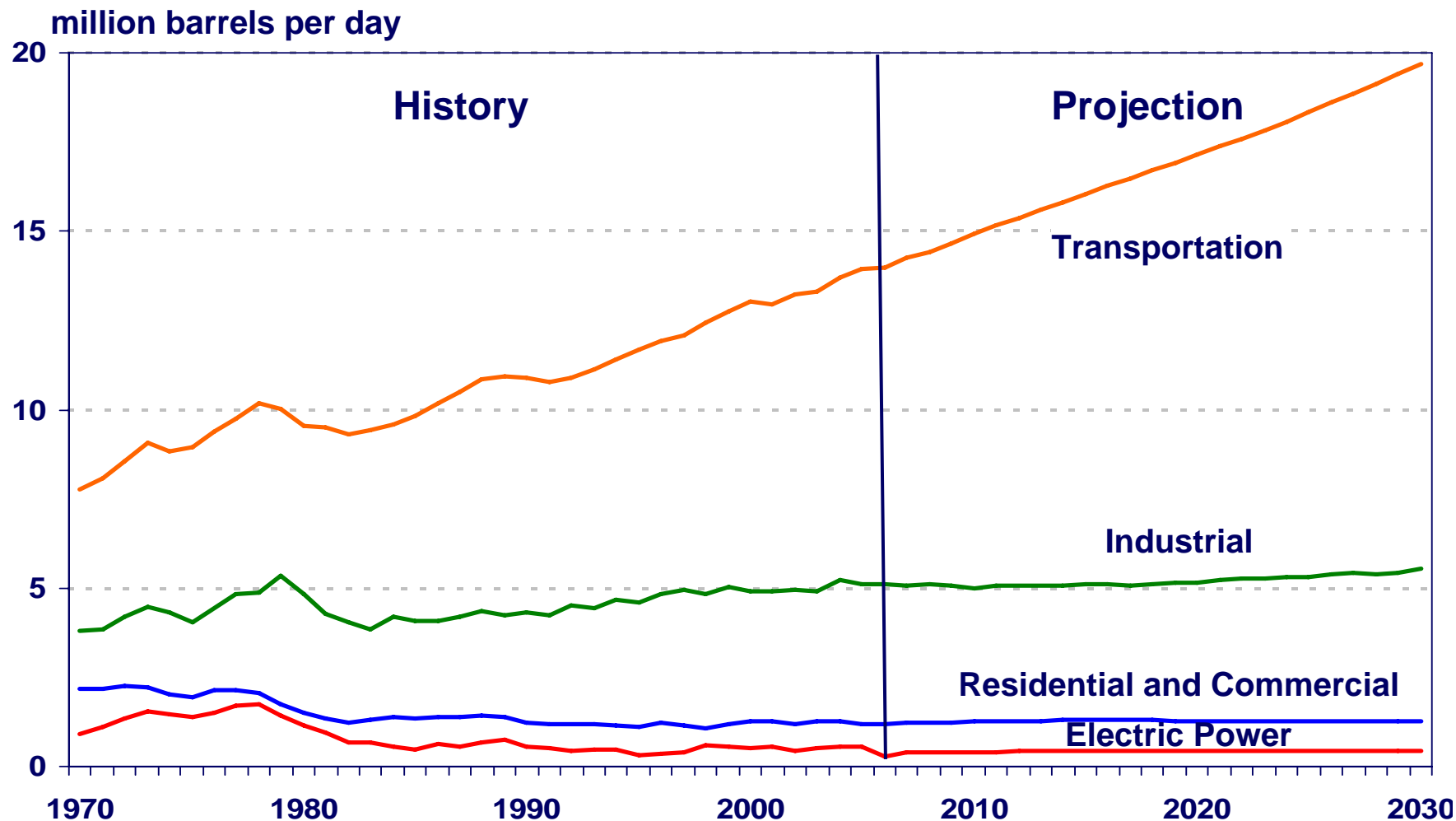
U.S. primary energy consumption is lower in all years



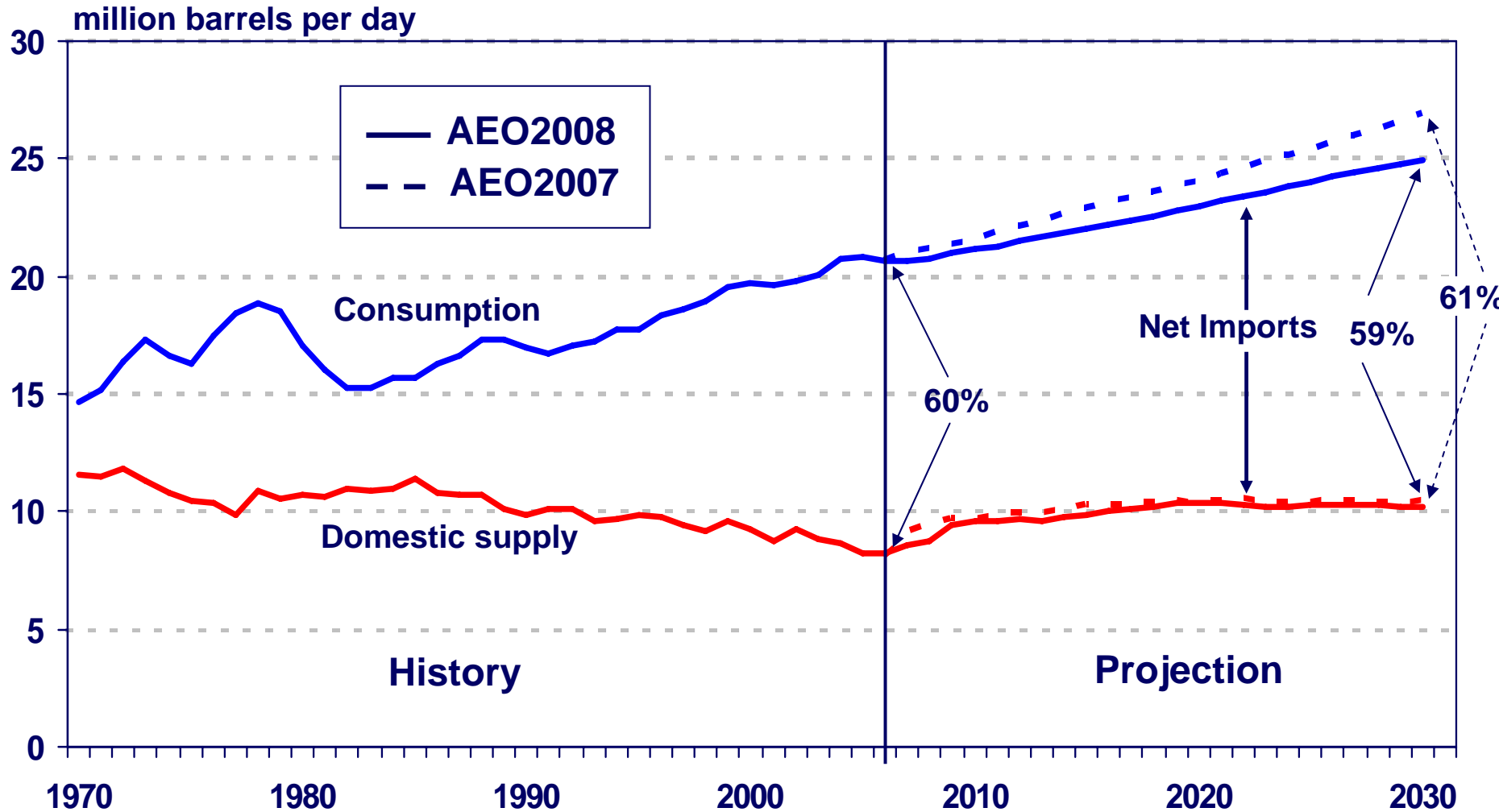
Energy use per capita is constant and per dollar of GDP falls at 1.6 percent per year



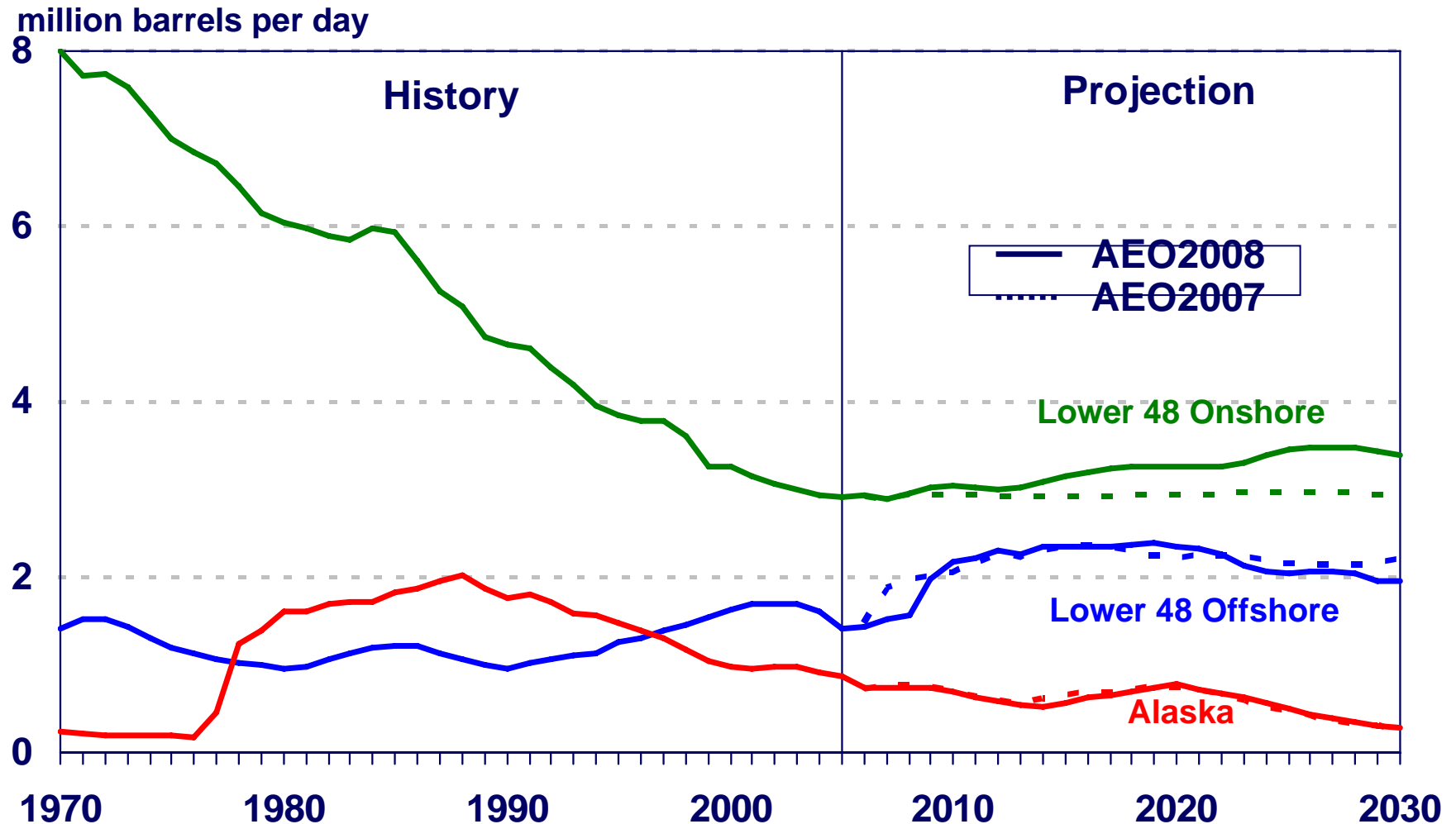
Transportation sector dominates liquid fuel consumption



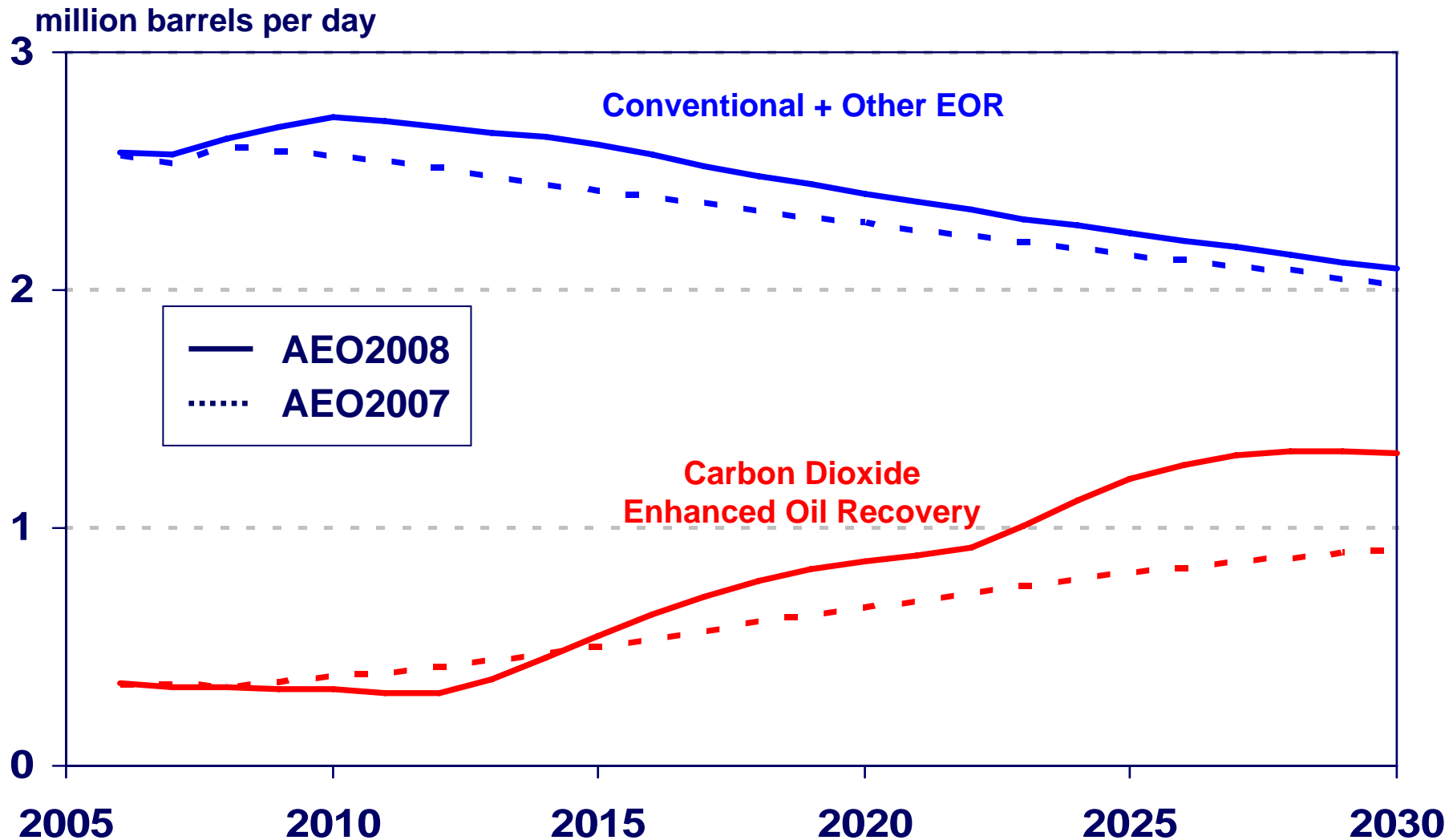
Net liquids import dependence is lower in AEO2008



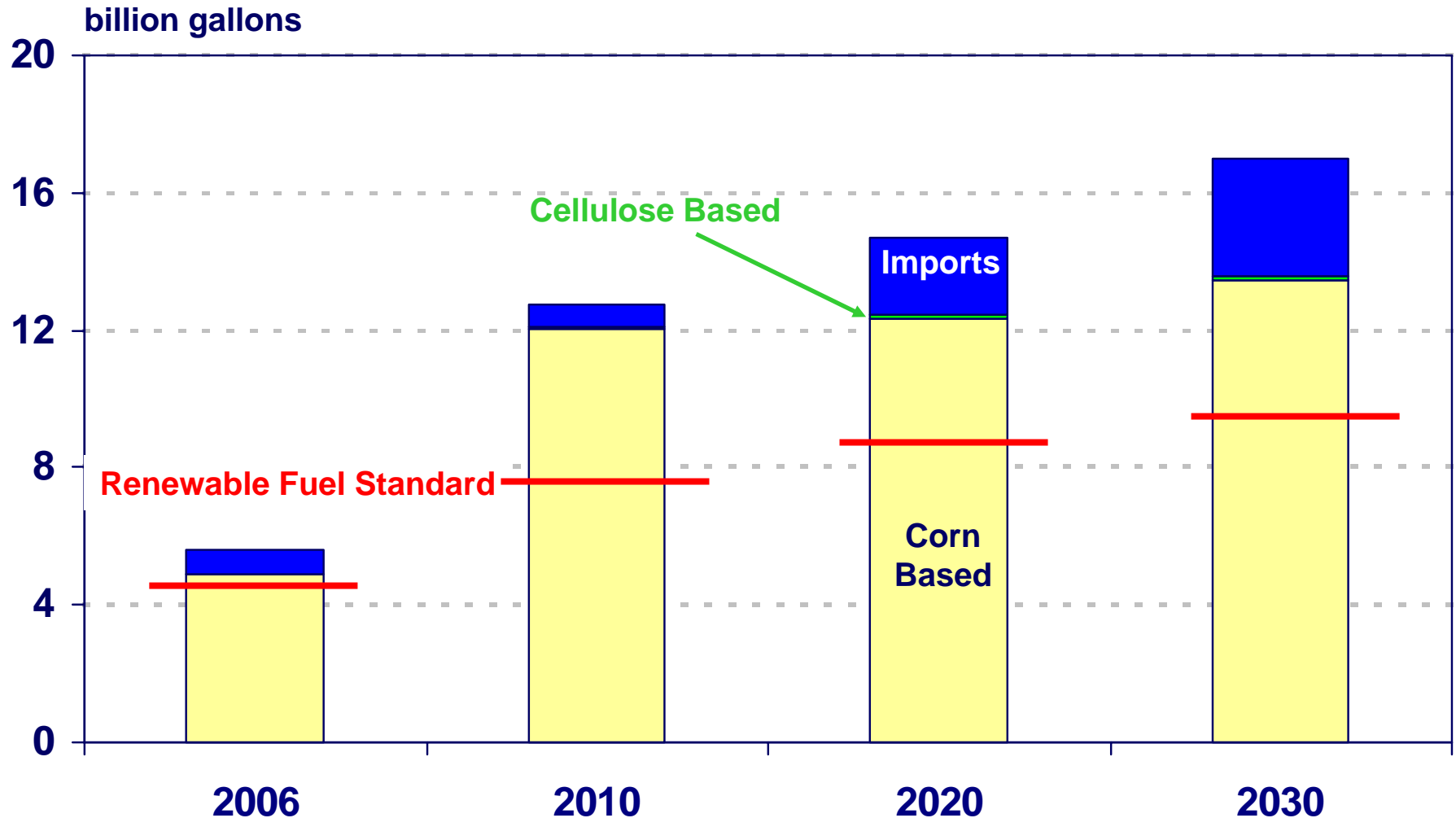
Domestic crude oil production grows in the near term



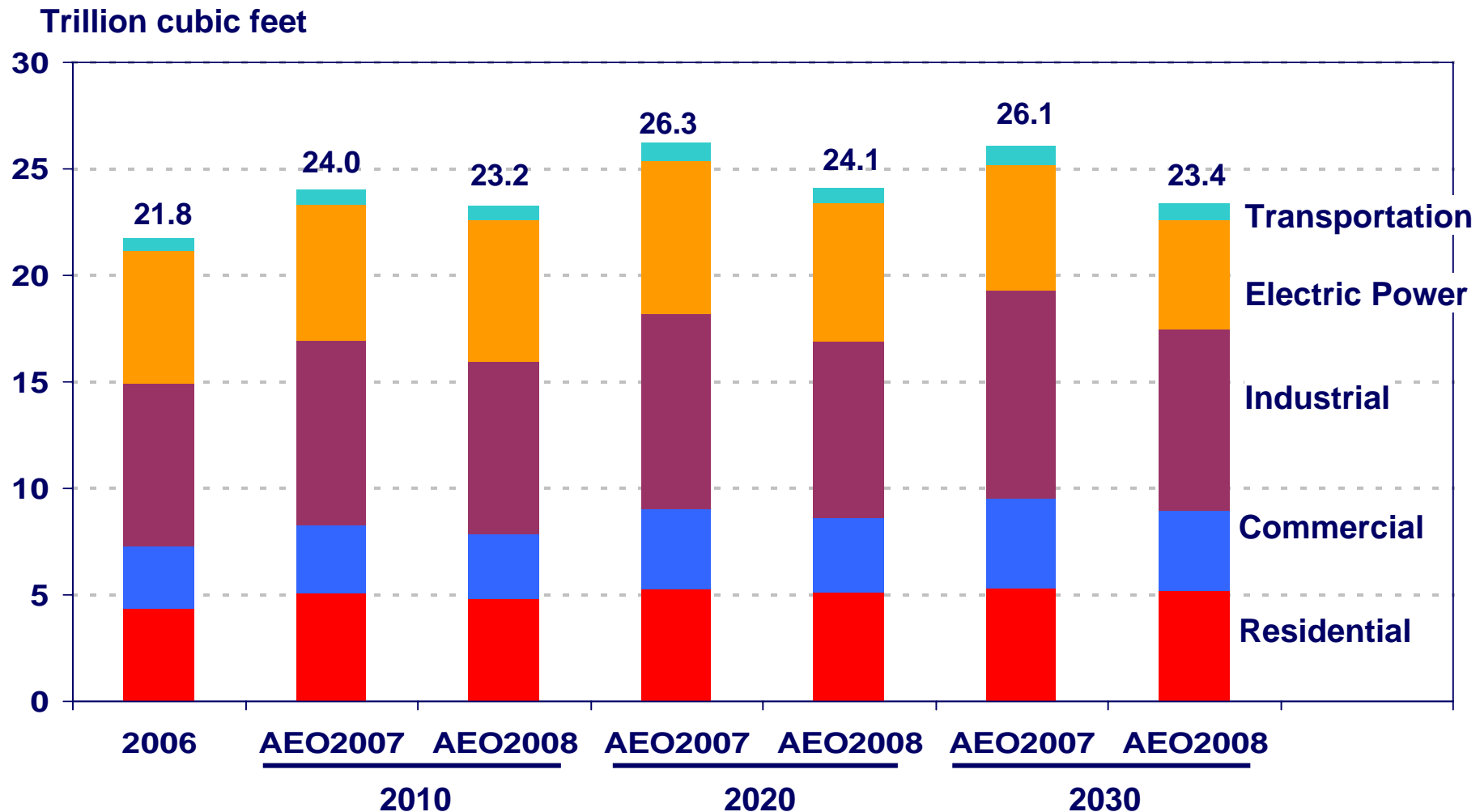
Lower-48 onshore carbon dioxide enhanced oil recovery grows rapidly



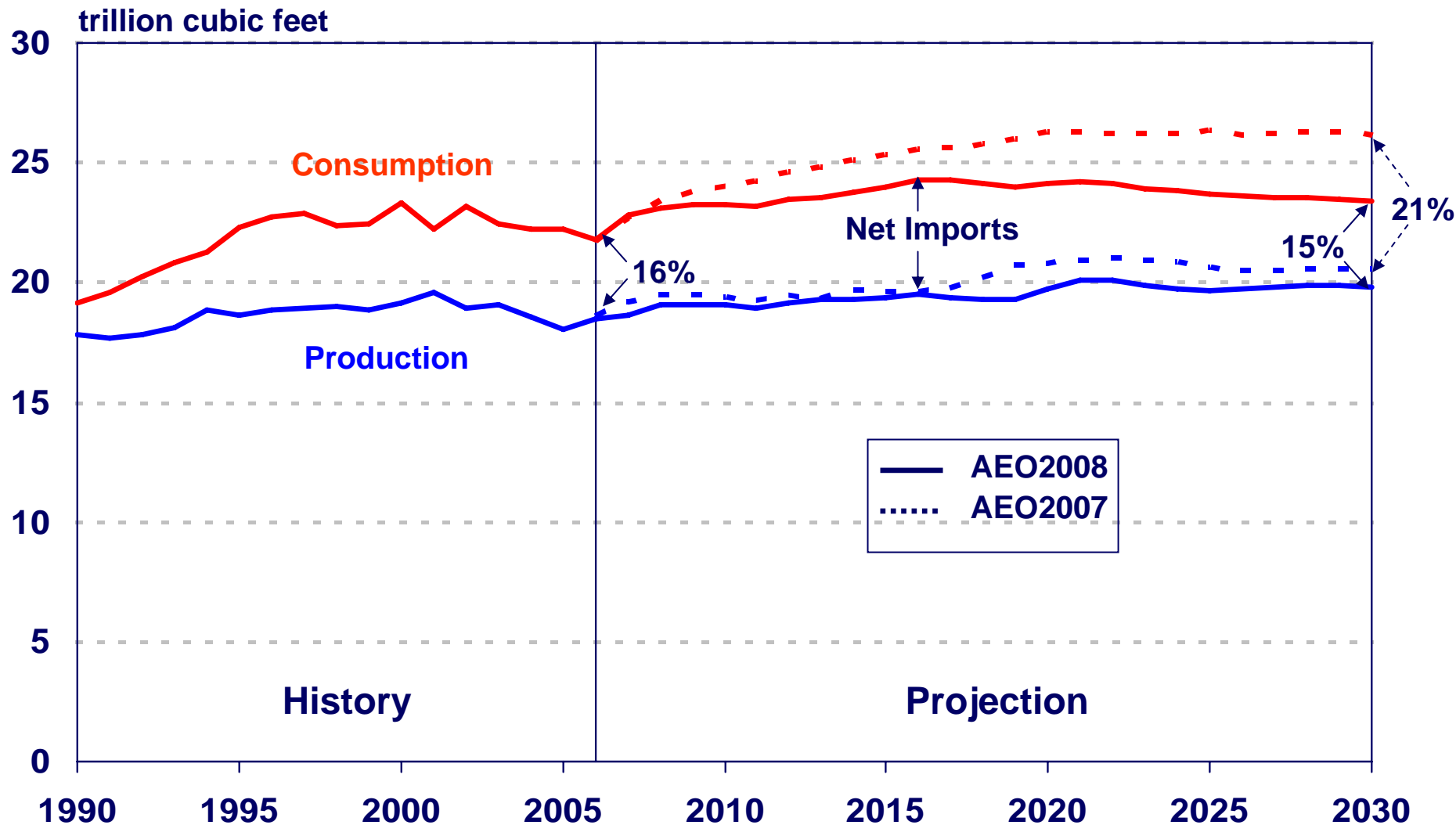
Ethanol supply dominated by corn exceeds the RFS, includes strong growth in imports



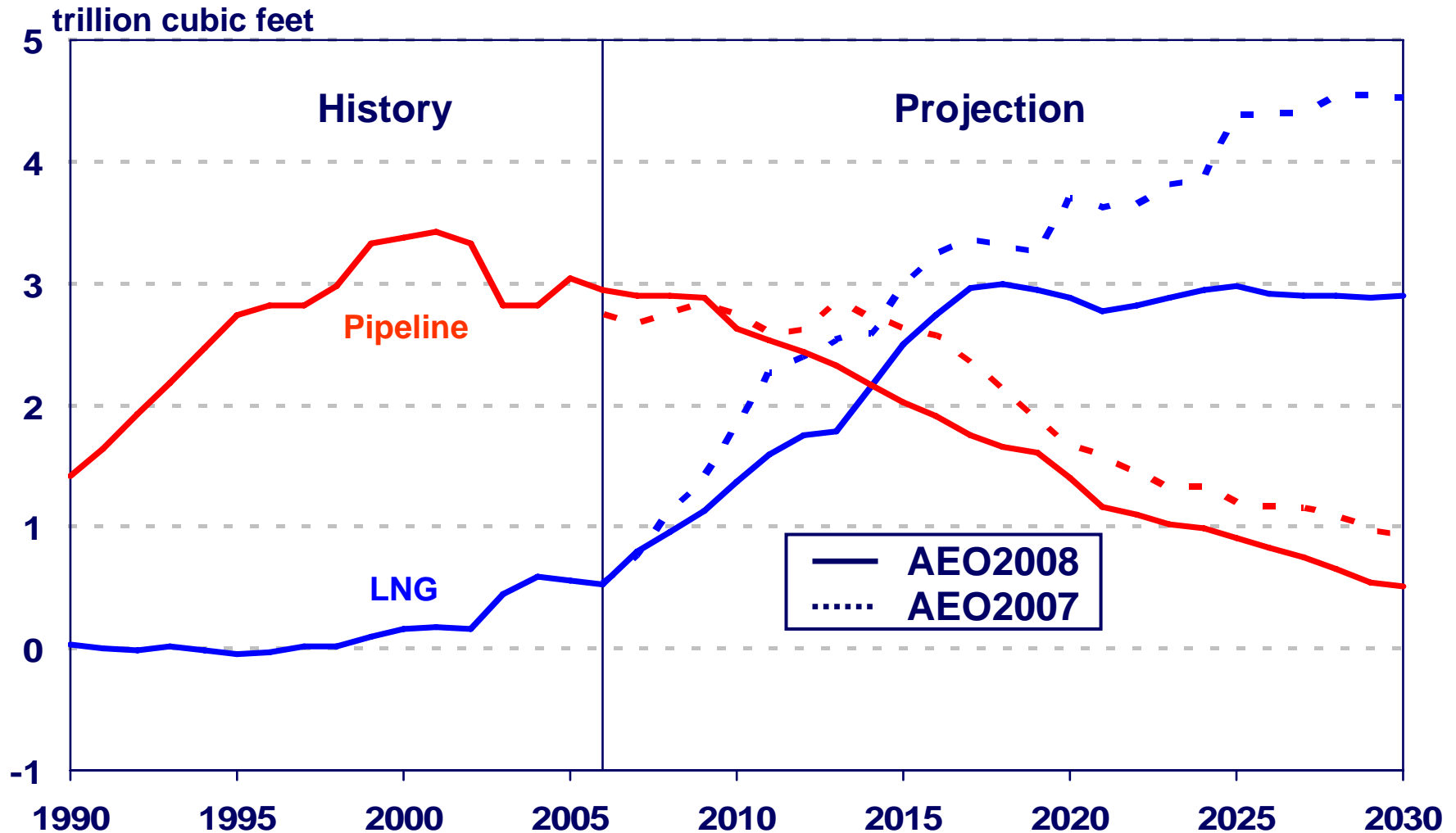
Natural gas consumption is lower in all sectors in *AEO2008* compared to *AEO2007*



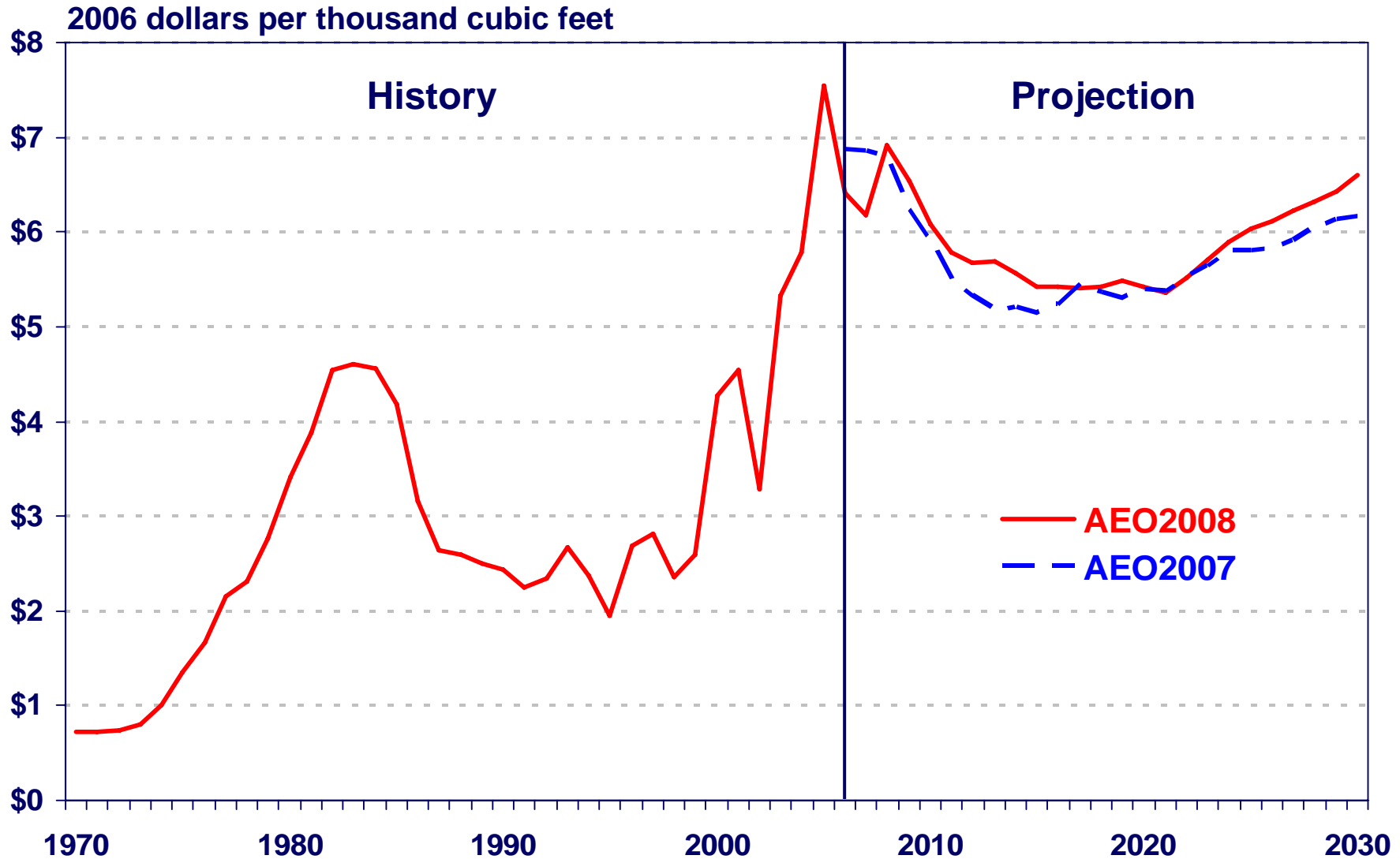
Natural gas consumption and production is lower and the net import share narrows



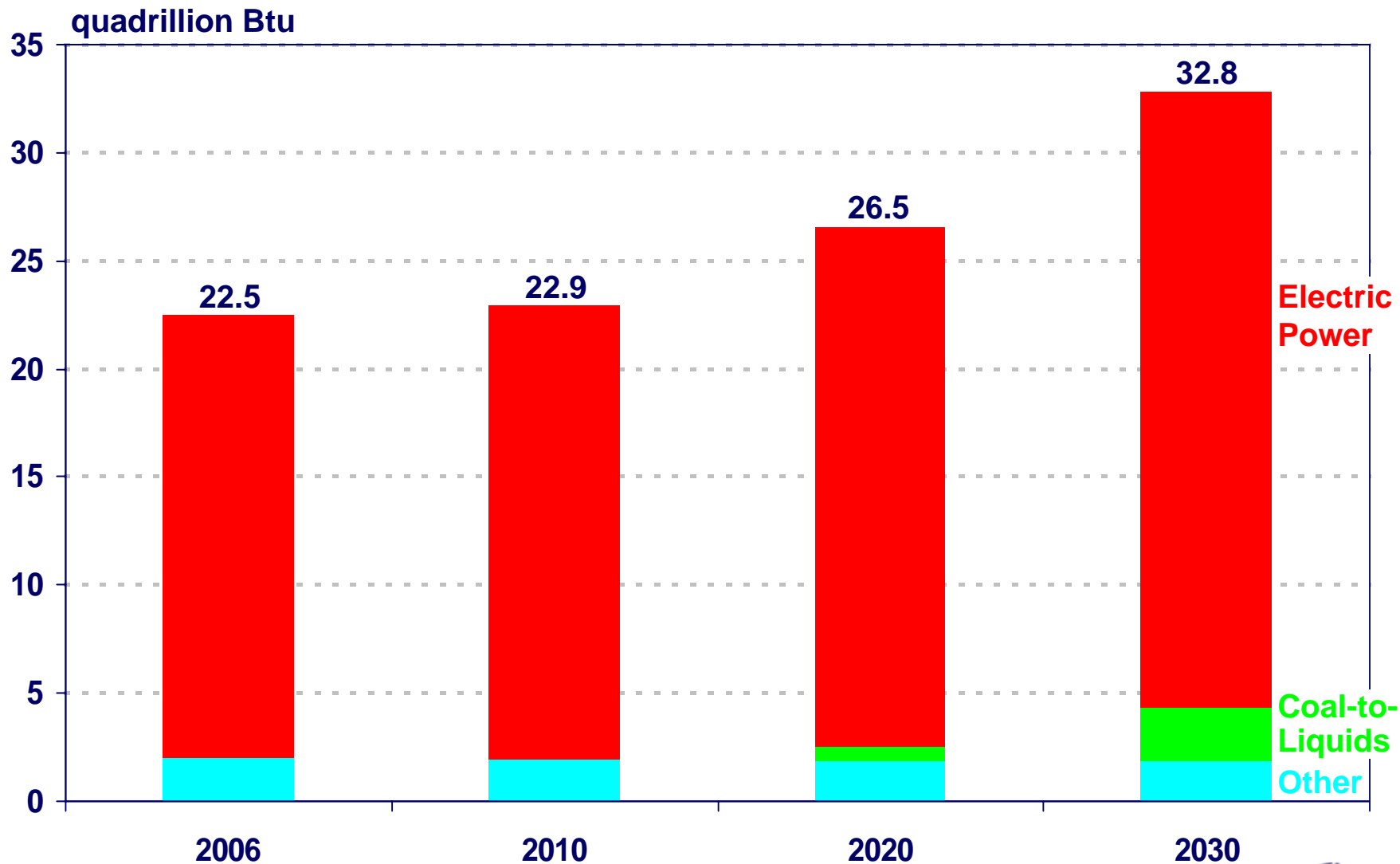
Net pipeline and, particularly, LNG imports are lower in *AE02008*



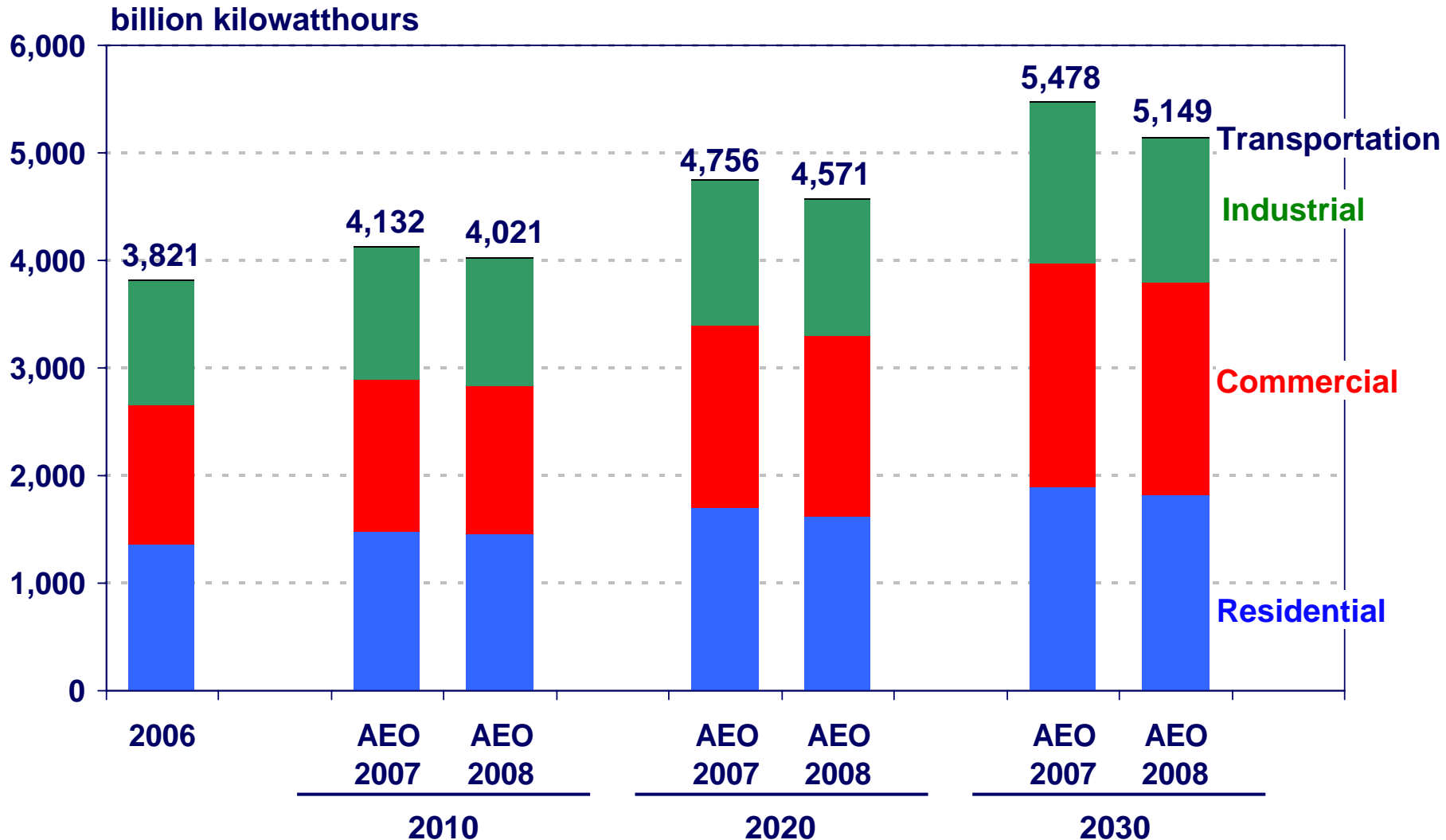
Despite lower demand, natural gas wellhead prices are slightly higher in *AEO2008*



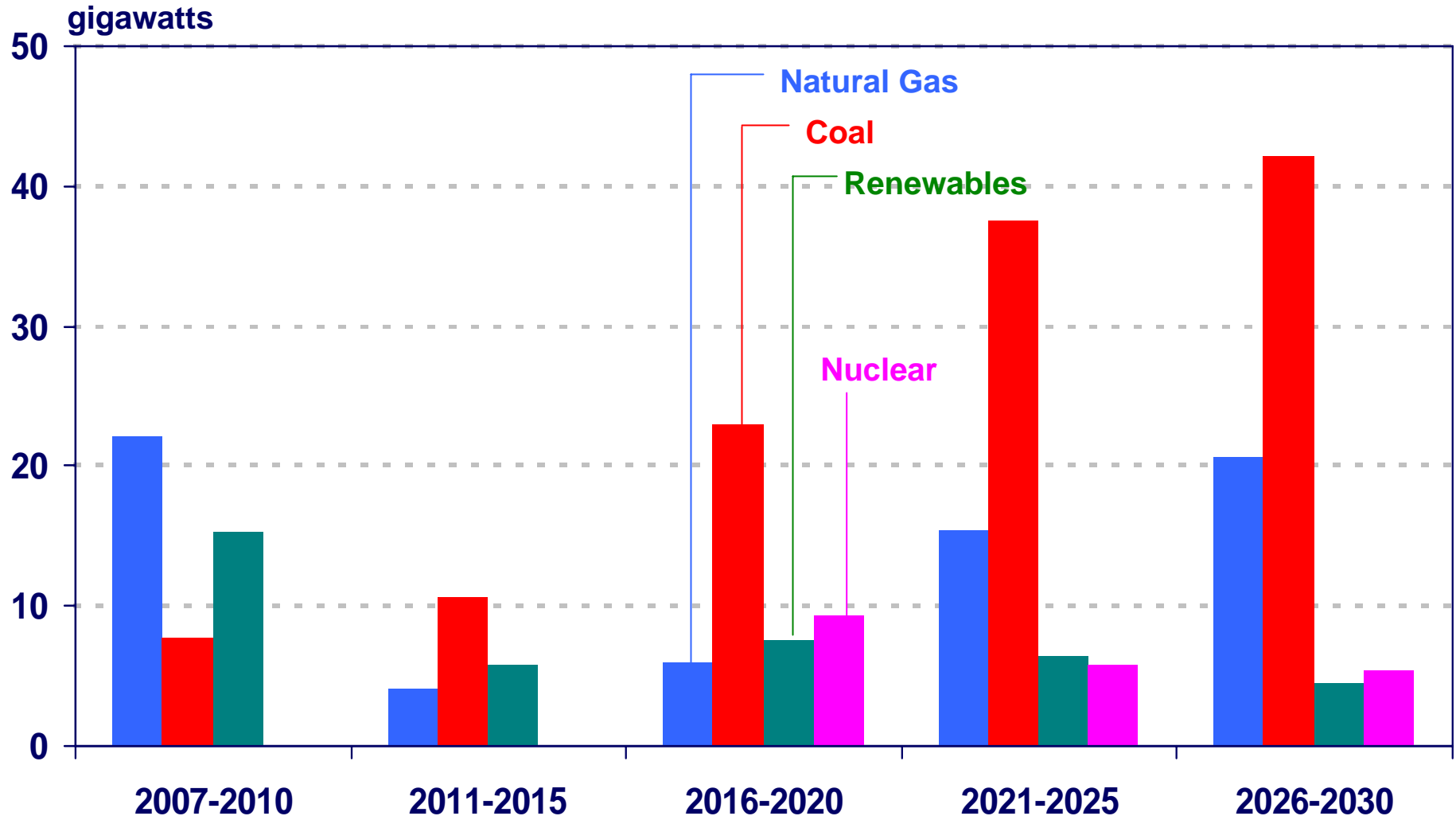
U.S. coal consumption is predominantly used for electricity generation with growing use for CTL



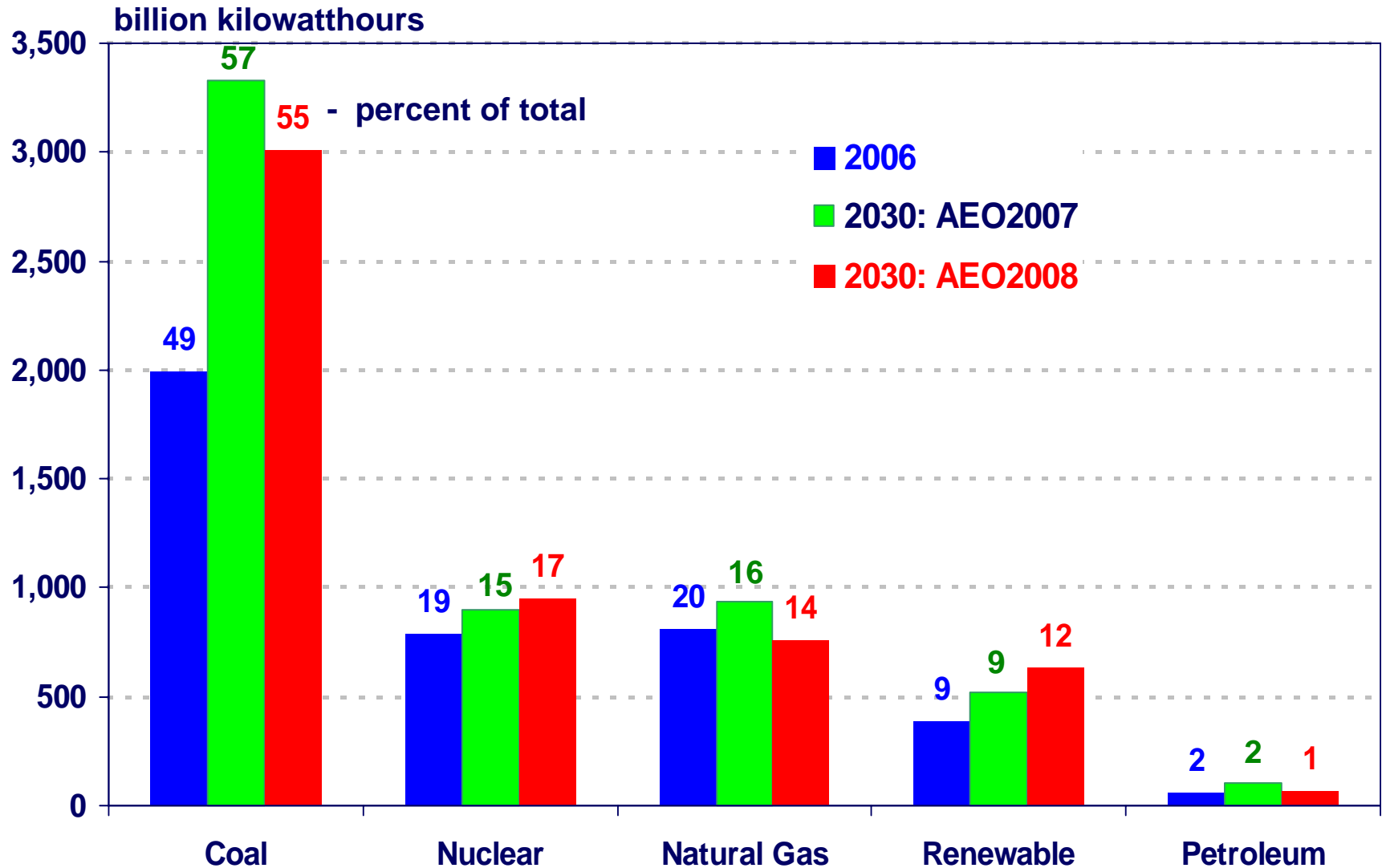
U.S. electricity consumption is lower in *AEO2008*



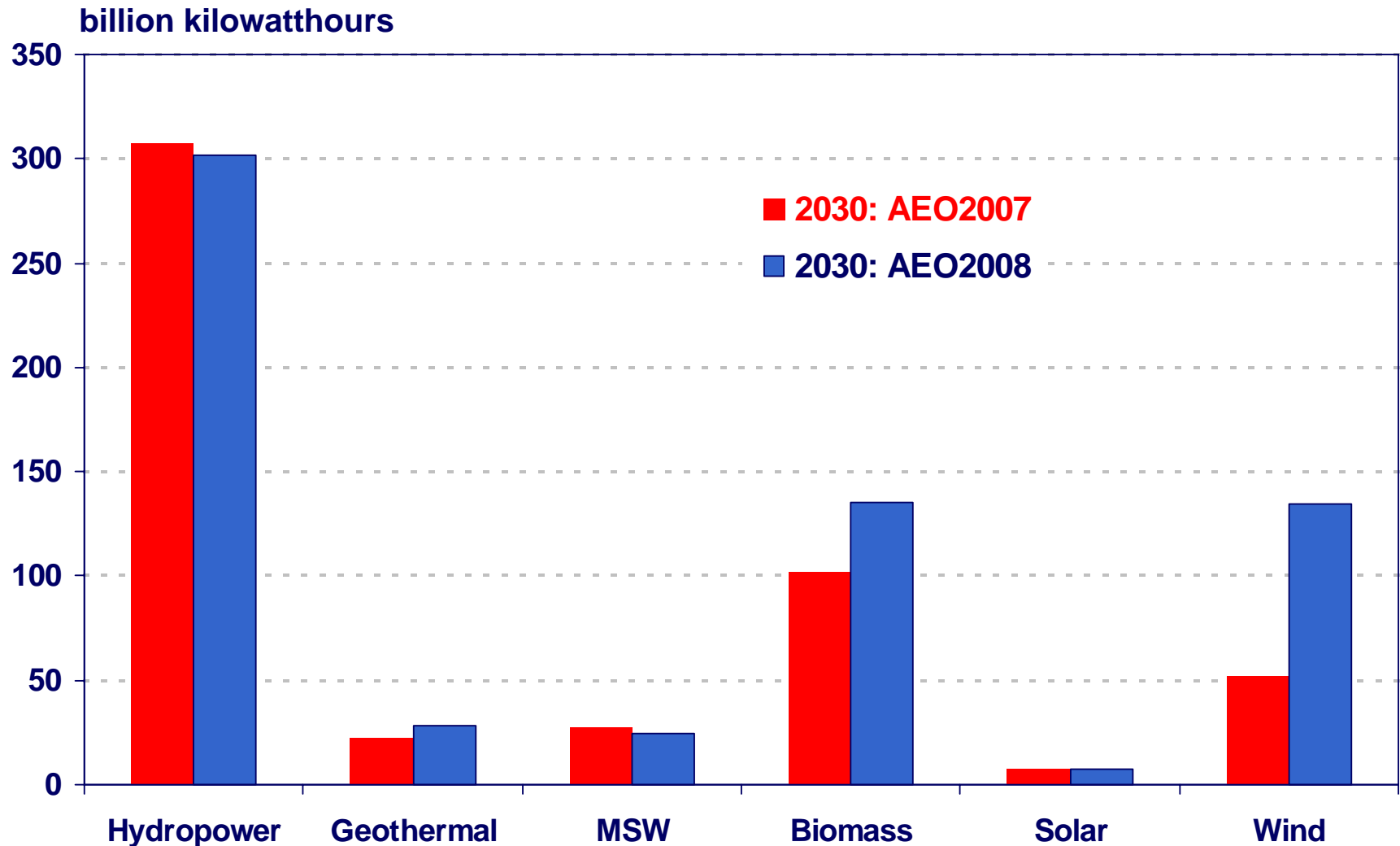
Coal dominates capacity additions, but nuclear/renewables play a growing role



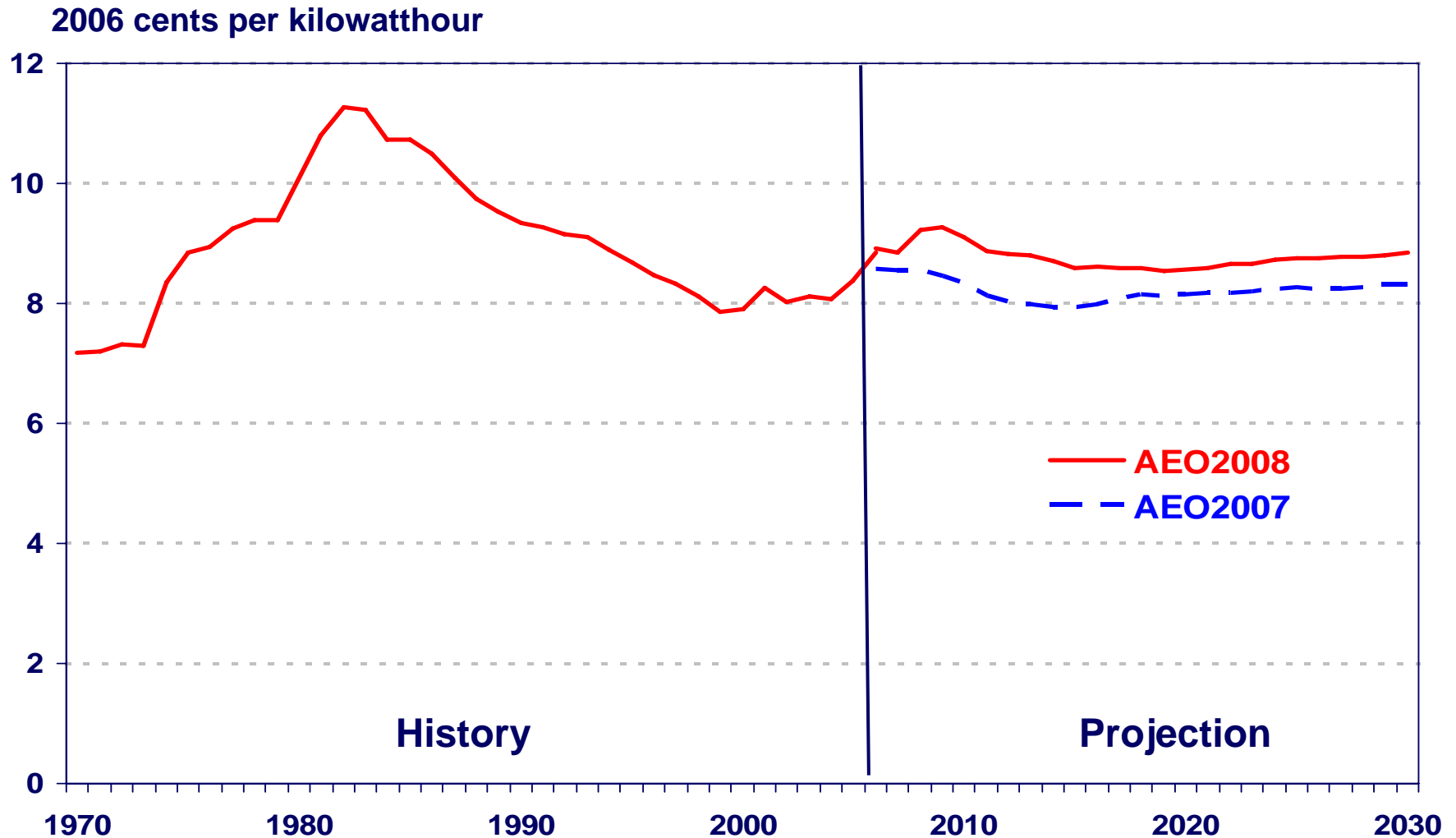
Natural gas generation is offset by growth in coal, nuclear and renewable generation



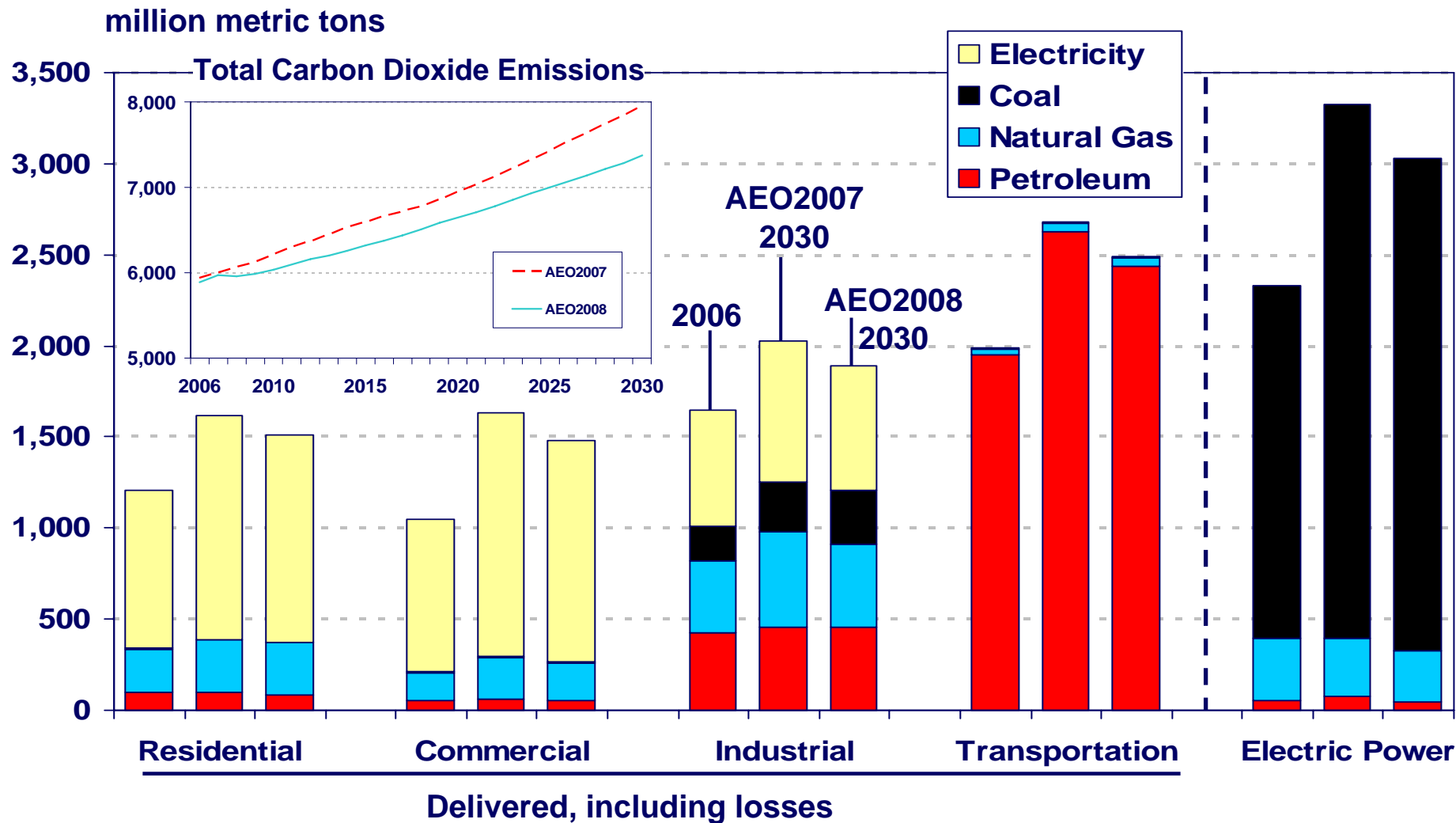
Strongest growth in renewable electricity generation is in biomass and wind



U.S. electricity price follow pattern similar to delivered fuels used at power plants



Total CO₂ emissions in 2030 are down in *AEO2008* with decline in energy consumption



Annual Energy Outlook 2008 reference case indicates that through 2030....

- U.S. energy demand grows at an average annual rate of 0.9 percent
- The energy efficiency of the economy improves at an average annual rate of 1.6 percent
- U.S. oil import dependence, measured as a share of U.S. oil use, does not increase over the next 25 years
- U.S. natural gas use declines over the last decade of the projection
- Future growth in U.S. natural gas supplies depends on unconventional domestic production, natural gas from Alaska, and liquefied natural gas imports
- Carbon dioxide emissions from energy grow at an average annual rate of 0.9 percent